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10/611,472	06/30/2003	Peter Szor	SYMC1034	1598
34350 7590 08/20/2007 GUNNISON, MCKAY & HODGSON, L.L.P. 1900 GARDEN ROAD, SUITE 220 MONTEREY, CA 93940			EXAMINER BAUM, RONALD	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/611,472

Applicant(s)

SZOR, PETER

Examiner

Ronald Baum

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 June 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 and 19-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 and 19-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 33 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is in reply to applicant's correspondence of 05 June 2007.
2. Claims 1-16, 19-33 are pending for examination.
3. Claims 1-16, 19-32 are rejected.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-16, 19-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Magdych et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,546,493 B1, and further in view of Hollander et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,412,071 B1.

5. As per claim 1; "A method comprising:

detecting an attack by

malicious code on

a first computer system [*Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., first/second computer systems) configured in a*

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*network architecture, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.];*

extracting a malicious code signature from

said malicious code [*Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, and more particularly col. 3, lines 23-49, whereas the comparison of 'a plurality of virus/attack signatures ... or extract the harmful information from the infected communications ...' aspects of the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.] comprising:*

locating a caller's

address of said malicious code in

a memory of said first computer system; and

extracting

a specific number of bytes backward from said caller's address;

creating an extracted malicious code packet including

said malicious code signature [*Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., separate intrusion/attack detection (first computer) system versus the risk assessment/remediation (second computer) system where the first to second extracted malicious code information clearly is transferred in a coded packet), clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.]; and*

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sending said extracted malicious code packet from

said first computer system to

a second computer system [*Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., separate intrusion/attack detection (first computer) system versus the risk assessment/remediation (second computer) system where the first to second extracted malicious code information clearly is transferred in a coded packet), clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.*].”.

And further as per claim 27, this claim is an apparatus (system) claim for the method claim 1 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 1 rejection; “A computer system comprising:

an intrusion prevention application for

detecting an attack by malicious code on

a first computer system;

a host signature extraction application for

extracting a malicious code signature from

said malicious code comprising:

locating a caller's

address of said malicious code in

a memory of said first computer system; and  
extracting  
a specific number of bytes backward from said caller's address;  
said host signature extraction application further for  
creating an extracted malicious code packet including  
said malicious code signature; and  
said host signature extraction application further for  
sending said extracted malicious code packet from  
said first computer system to  
a second computer system.”.

6. Claim 2 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 1 wherein prior to said sending, said method further comprising  
determining that said extracted malicious code packet is  
a new extracted malicious code packet.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect encompasses the initial (i.e., new) determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

7. Claim 3 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 1 wherein

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prior to said sending, said method further comprising  
determining that a maximum number of extracted malicious code packets have  
not been sent from  
said first computer system.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect encompasses the threshold (i.e., maximum number) determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

8. Claim 4 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 1 wherein  
said extracted malicious code packet is sent from  
said first computer system to  
said second computer system  
on a secure channel.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., first computer/second computer) system where the first to second extracted malicious code information clearly is transferred across the Internet (i.e., WWW) such that the secure (i.e., SSL, HTTPS) aspects of secure Web communications, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

9. As per claim 5; "A method comprising:

detecting an attack by

malicious code on

a first computer system [*Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., first/second computer systems) configured in a network architecture, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.*];

creating an extracted malicious code packet including

parameters associated with

said malicious code [*Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., separate intrusion/attack detection (first computer) system versus the risk assessment/remediation (second computer) system where the first to second extracted malicious code information (i.e., malicious code and network node communications support/address parameters and associated protocol information) clearly is transferred in a coded packet), clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.*], said parameters being selected from the group consisting of



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a caller's address of said malicious code in a memory of said first computer system,

a name of a process in which said attack took place,

ports connected to said process,

service pack levels,

operating system information,

patch level information, and

combinations thereof; and

sending said extracted malicious code packet from

said first computer system to

a second computer system [Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., separate intrusion/attack detection (first computer) system versus the risk assessment/remediation (second computer) system where the first to second extracted malicious code information clearly is transferred in a coded packet), clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.].”.

And further as per claim 28, this claim is an apparatus (system) claim for the method claim 5 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 5 rejection; “A computer system comprising:

an intrusion prevention application for  
detecting an attack by malicious code on  
a first computer system;  
a host signature extraction application for  
creating an extracted malicious code packet including  
parameters associated with said malicious code, said parameters being  
selected from the group consisting of  
a caller's address of said malicious code in a memory of said first  
computer system,  
a name of a process in which said attack took place,  
ports connected to said process,  
service pack levels,  
operating system information,  
patch level information, and  
combinations thereof; and  
said host signature extraction application further for  
sending said extracted malicious code packet from  
said first computer system to  
a second computer system.”.

10. Claim 6 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 5 wherein  
prior to said sending, said method further comprising

determining that said extracted malicious code packet is

a new extracted malicious code packet.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect encompasses the initial (i.e., new) determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

11. Claim 7 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 5 wherein prior to said sending, said method further comprising

determining that a maximum number of extracted malicious code packets have not been sent from

said first computer system.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect encompasses the threshold (i.e., maximum number) determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

12. Claim 8 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 5 wherein said extracted malicious code packet is sent from

said first computer system to

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said second computer system

on a secure channel.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., first computer/second computer) system where the first to second extracted malicious code information clearly is transferred across the Internet (i.e., WWW) such that the secure (i.e., SSL, HTTPS) aspects of secure Web communications, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

13. Claim 9 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 5 further comprising

determining whether said malicious code is sendable.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the extracted malicious code information by virtue of the fact that it is extracted from a file/resident in memory/cache memory, and can be transferred to the second computer across the network (i.e., ‘sendable’), clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

14. Claim 10 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 9 wherein upon a determination that said malicious code is sendable,

said method further comprising

extracting said malicious code from a memory location.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the extracted malicious code information by virtue of the fact that it is extracted from a file/resident in memory (‘from a memory location’)/cache memory, and can be transferred to the second computer across the network (i.e., ‘sendable’), clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

15. Claim 11 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 10 wherein said extracting comprises

copying or cutting said malicious code from  
said memory location.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the extracted malicious code information by virtue of the fact that it is extracted (i.e., ‘copying or cutting’) from a file/resident in memory (‘from a memory location’)/cache memory, and can be transferred to the second computer across the network (i.e., ‘sendable’), clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

16. Claim 12 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 10 further comprising

appending said parameters to  
said malicious code after said extraction.”.

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The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the extracted malicious code information by virtue of the fact that it is extracted from a file/resident in memory ('from a memory location')/cache memory, and can be transferred to the second computer across the network (i.e., 'sendable' with associated parameters), clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

17. Claim 13 *additionally recites* the limitations that; "The method of Claim 9 wherein upon a determination that said malicious code is not sendable,

said method further comprising

extracting a snippet of said malicious code from a memory location."

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas in the case of the extracted malicious code information not extractable in its entirety (i.e., the process of 'extracting a snippet') from memory ('from a memory location')/cache memory, and therefore is assessed as not a 'complete' risk so assessable/acknowledgeable by the second computer, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

18. Claim 14 *additionally recites* the limitations that; "The method of Claim 13 wherein said extracting comprises

copying or cutting a portion of said malicious code from

said memory location."

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas in the case of the extracted malicious code information not extractable in its entirety (i.e., the process of ‘copying or cutting a portion of’) from memory (‘from a memory location’)/cache memory, and therefore is assessed as not a ‘complete’ risk so assessable/acknowledgeable by the second computer, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

19. Claim 15 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 13 further comprising

appending said parameters to

said snippet after said extraction.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas in the case of the extracted malicious code information not extractable in its entirety (i.e., the process of ‘copying or cutting a portion of’) from memory (‘from a memory location’)/cache memory, and therefore is assessed as not a ‘complete’ risk so assessable (i.e., parts of/the snippet/the parameters)/acknowledgeable by the second computer, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

20. As per claim 16; “A method comprising:

receiving an extracted malicious code packet from

a first computer system with

a second computer system [*Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., separate intrusion/attack detection (first computer) system versus the risk assessment/remediation (second computer, 'receiving an extracted malicious code packet ...')* system where the first to second extracted malicious code information clearly is transferred in a coded packet), clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.],

said first computer system being

a host computer system and

said second computer system being

a local analysis center computer system [*Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., separate intrusion/attack detection (first computer) system versus the risk assessment/remediation (second computer, 'a local analysis center computer ...')* system where the first to second extracted malicious code information clearly is transferred in a host to server/analysis network node environment), clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.]; and

determining whether an attack threshold

has been exceeded based upon



said extracted malicious code packet [*Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect encompasses the threshold (i.e., maximum number) determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.*],

wherein upon a determination that

an attack threshold has been exceeded, said method further comprising

delivering a signature update comprising

a malicious code signature to

an intrusion detection system [*Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, and more particularly col. 2, lines 27-55, whereas the comparison of '... a database of known vulnerabilities may then be updated [i.e., at the 'intrusion detection system'] based on risk assessment scan ...' aspects of the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.*].”.

And further as per claim 29, this claim is an apparatus (system) claim for the method claim 16 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 16 rejection; “A computer system comprising:

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a local analysis center signature extraction application for  
receiving an extracted malicious code packet from  
a first computer system with  
a second computer system,  
said first computer system being  
a host computer system and  
said second computer system being  
a local analysis center computer system; and  
said local analysis center signature extraction application further for  
determining whether an attack threshold has been  
exceeded based upon  
said extracted malicious code packet,  
wherein upon a determination that  
an attack threshold has been exceeded, said method further comprising  
delivering a signature update comprising  
a malicious code signature to  
an intrusion detection system.”.

21. Claim 19 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 16 further comprising

determining that a maximum number of signature updates have  
not been sent prior to said delivering a signature update.”.

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The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, and more particularly col. 2, lines 27-55, whereas the comparison of ‘... a database of known vulnerabilities may then be updated [i.e., at the ‘intrusion detection system’] based on risk assessment scan ...’ aspects of the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

22. Claim 20 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 16 further comprising

creating said signature update.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, and more particularly col. 2, lines 27-55, whereas the comparison of ‘... a database of known vulnerabilities may then be updated [i.e., at the ‘intrusion detection system’] based on risk assessment scan ...’ aspects of the intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

23. Claim 21 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 16 wherein said extracted malicious code packet includes

a malicious code signature, and

wherein upon a determination that said attack threshold has been exceeded,

said method further comprising

delivering said malicious code signature to  
a global analysis center.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect (i.e., at the risk assessment network element ‘a global analysis center’) encompasses the threshold (i.e., maximum number) determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

24. Claim 22 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 21 further comprising

determining that a maximum number of malicious code signatures have  
not been sent prior to

said delivering said malicious code signature.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect encompasses the threshold (i.e., maximum number) determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

25. Claim 23 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 21 further comprising

extracting said malicious code signature from

said extracted malicious code packet.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect encompasses the extracted malicious code packet determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

26. Claim 24 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 16 further comprising

determining whether said extracted malicious code packet includes

a malicious code signature,

wherein upon a determination that said extracted malicious code packet

does not include a malicious code signature, said method further comprising

extracting a malicious code signature from

said extracted malicious code packet.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect encompasses the extracted malicious code packet determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

27. Claim 25 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 16 wherein  
upon a determination that  
said attack threshold has been exceeded,  
said method further comprising  
delivering said extracted malicious code packet to  
a global analysis center.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect (i.e., at the risk assessment network element ‘a global analysis center’) encompasses the threshold (i.e., maximum number) determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

28. Claim 26 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 25 further comprising  
determining that a maximum number of extracted malicious code packets  
have not been sent prior to  
said delivering said extracted malicious code packet.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect (i.e., at the risk assessment network element ‘a global analysis center’) encompasses the threshold (i.e., maximum number)

determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

29. Claim 30 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 1 wherein the specific number of bytes is 32 bytes.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect encompasses the initial (i.e., new) determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, and further, the standard stack frame (as related to secondary reference, see para. 32. below) would encompass the ‘... specific number of bytes is 32 bytes ...’ aspect of the claim limitation and thus, clearly encompass the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

30. Claim 31 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 9 wherein said malicious code is sendable if  
a size of said malicious code is 8 KB or less.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas the extracted malicious code information by virtue of the fact that it is extracted from a file/resident in memory/cache memory, and can be transferred to the second computer across the network (i.e., ‘sendable’), and further, the ‘or less’ (as related to secondary reference, see para. 32. below) would encompass the ‘...size of said malicious code is 8 KB or less ...’

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aspect of the claim limitation and thus, clearly encompass the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

31. Claim 32 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 13 wherein said extracting a snippet comprises:

locating a caller’s address of said malicious code; and

extracting a specific number of bytes

above and below said caller’s address.”.

The teachings of Magdych et al (Abstract, figures 1-5 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 8-56, whereas a system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation is such that the risk assessment aspect encompasses the initial (i.e., new) determination of an extracted malicious code/attack, clearly encompasses the claimed limitations as broadly interpreted by the examiner.) suggest such limitations.

32. The teachings of Magdych et al suggest the base claims limitations (see “As per claim 1..., As per claim 2 ... 16, 19-33...” paragraphs above) *without explicitly teaching* of the use of “... locating a caller’s address of said malicious code in a memory of said first computer system; and extracting a specific number of bytes backward from said caller’s address”, as a form of specific malicious code address extraction for the purpose of signature construction functionality per se. Further, it should be noted that as broadly interpreted by the examiner, the “locating a caller’s address of said malicious code in a memory” insofar as locating the memory actual executable address of said code, is the same as the address itself stored in the stack for the return,



post buffer overflow attack, from the call to the malicious code (i.e., the 2 aspects of the address are patently indistinguishable).

Hollander et al, teaches (i.e., Abstract, figures 1-8 and associated descriptions, col. 2, lines 23-67, col. 3, lines 40-col. 4, line 8) of detecting, preventing/notification generation thereof, of buffer overflow events in real time such that the API Interception System model is used as a basis to tag calls to executing code and determine specific characteristics of the calling/called code (i.e., either as it is referenced in memory or more particularly as it's address as contained in a location in the stack that should have contained the real return address prior to the buffer overflow attack). The Hollander et al invention also clearly encompasses the collection of the stack/frame involved in the area of memory associated with the address of the malicious code (i.e., *'extracting a specific number of bytes backward from said caller's address'*), insofar as the preventing/notification aspects associated with the applicants claimed invention.

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to combine the 'system utilizing predetermined policy based intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation that is embodied in multiple processing elements (i.e., first/second computer systems) configured in a network architecture' of Magdych et al, with the Hollander et al teachings of actual specific real time buffer overflow remediation, etc. Such motivation to combine would clearly encompass the need to allow a real time approach to the networked intrusion/attack detection/risk assessment/remediation (i.e., Hollander et al col. 3, lines 42-col. 4, line 8).

***Allowable Subject Matter***

33. Claim 33 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

34. Claim 33 *additionally recites* the limitations that; “The method of Claim 32 wherein said extracting a specific number of bytes  
above and below said caller’s address comprises  
extracting 4KB above said caller’s address and  
4KB below said caller’s address.”.

***Response to Amendment***

35. As per applicant’s argument concerning the lack of teaching by Magdych et al of “... locating a caller’s address of said malicious code in a memory of said first computer system; and extracting a specific number of bytes backward from said caller’s address”, and “... said first computer system being a host computer system and said second computer system being a local analysis center computer system ...”, the examiner has fully considered in this response to amendment; the arguments, and finds them not to be persuasive, as discussed above in the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection.

36. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Art Unit: 2136

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Conclusion***

37. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from examiner should be directed to Ronald Baum, whose telephone number is (571) 272-3861, and whose unofficial Fax number is (571) 273-3861 and unofficial email is Ronald.baum@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

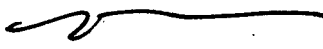
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nasser Moazzami, can be reached at (571) 272-4195. The Fax number for the organization where this application is assigned is **571-273-8300**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. For more information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ronald Baum

Patent Examiner

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

  
8,14,07

